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OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Wednesday 13 — 436th anniversary of the fall of Tenochtitlán, capital of the Aztec Empire, where Mexico City stands today. Commemorates the heroic defense by Cuauhtémoc ("The Eagle Who Falls"), last emperor of the Aztecs. (See p. 9.)

Friday 15 — This is a very solemn day in both the Catholic calendar and the pagan cycle that underlies it. It is the day of the Virgin of the Assumption, identified as the Patroness of the cornfields. Churches and crosses are decorated with young ears of corn and having thus thanked Her for the harvest, it is now permissible to eat it. It is a fiesta fair day in many towns and villages. (See Fiestas and Spectacles.)

Wednesday 20 — Anniversary of the Battle of Churubusco, fought in 1847 during the American Invasion. Ceremony before the monument in Churubusco suburb, on the Calzada de Tlalpan.

Thursday 21 — The *conchero* (conch) dancers commemorate the martyrdom of Cuauhtémoc at his statue at the intersection of Insurgentes and Paseo de la Reforma. Along with the dancers there is a ritual reading of his life in Aztec.



Sunday 24, Wednesday 27 — Annual Conference of the International Society of General Semantics, to be held for first time in Mexico with H.Q. at Hotel Plaza Vista Hermosa.

Throughout Month — (For details see Preview). Season of National Symphony Orchestra, of Mexican Dance and Pan American Theater Festival.

Preview

WHAT TO SEE, WHERE TO GO IN

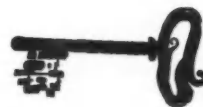
august

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es and paper streamers. A huge banquet is held, open to visitors as well as residents. Dances of "Los Viejos," "Concheros" and "La Conquista."

Paracho, Michoacán, Aug. 8. Girls wearing regional costumes parade with a bull who is decorated with the various ingredients used in preparation of the succulent local dish, "shuripo." Later the bull's flesh is added to the pot along with the ingredients.

Oxteucab, Yucatán, Aug. 10-16. Traditional fair celebrating the Assumption of the Virgin Mary; particularly notable for its *vauquierías*, during which the ever-popular *Jarana Yucateca* is danced tirelessly. Bullfights in improvised rings.

Milpa Alta, D. F., Aug. 10-17. All the typical flavor of Mexico's small towns is to be found in this village near Xochimilco where the Virgin Mary is honored with horse-races, *Jarapeos*, sports events, regional dances and a wide assortment of fire-works.

Juchitán, Oaxaca, Aug. 13-16. This picturesque H.Q. of the famous Tehuana beauties celebrates its traditional fiesta, the *Vela de Agosto*, with local songs and dances.

Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, Aug. 13-16. On the first day the musicians assemble; on the second, the "Companies," who bring local images from the outlying parishes to keep the Virgin of the Assumption company during her celebrations. *Mañanitas* are sung outside the church on the 15th. At night there are fireworks and music. On the 16th horse-races, and a grand ball. (Other important Assumption fiestas in Ocozacoatlán, Chiapas; Atemajac del Valle, Jalisco; Capácuaro and Paracho, Michoacán; Amozoc and Tecamachico, Puebla; Santa María del Río, S.L.P.; Huamantla, Tlaxcala; Sanahuet, Yucatán and Apozol, Zacatecas.)

fiestas & spectacles

Saltillo, Coahuila, Aug. 1-6. Religious fiesta-fair. Indians from surrounding regions sell the celebrated Saltillo sarape. According to tradition, on August 6, 1608 an image of Christ was found in a casket on the back of a mule, wandering unattended through the streets of Saltillo. The fiesta dates from this time and dancers in the church atrium perform the spectacular plume dances and *matachines* in honor of their patron, the Christ of the Chapel.

San Juan de los Lagos, Jalisco, Aug. 1-16. Among the most celebrated fiestas in the country. Charro events, bullfights and cockfights. On improvised stages in the plazas and parks, mariachis play and dance groups perform the *Jarabe Tapatio*.

Tulancingo, Hidalgo, Aug. 2. According to tradition an Otomí Indian painted a mural of the Virgin surrounded by angels in a hut here. The hut was destroyed but the mural remained. Finally a chapel was built around it, and the Virgin of the Angels became the town's patroness. Horse races, bullfights, native dances and cockfights.

Lagos de Moreno, Jalisco, Aug. 6. Religious fiesta in honor of Our Lord of Chipinque. Inhabitants visit neighboring ranches and chapels decorating them with flower arch-

Tapachula, Chiapas, Aug. 20-30. Fiesta honoring St. Augustine. Religious ceremonies in the colonial churches; bullfights, cock-fights, sports events and dances executed by the Chamula Indians.

Córdoba, Veracruz, Aug. 22-26. Anniversary celebrations commemorating the signing of the Treaty of Córdoba, in which Iturbide and O'Donojú proclaimed the Independence of Mexico in 1812. Civic ceremonies, sporting events, horseraces, dances, romerías and fandangos.

art

Many art galleries in Mexico City are co-operating with the National Institute of Fine Arts this summer by offering parallel group shows of Mexican painters, some of whom are not represented in the First Inter-American Biennial of Painting and Engraving at the Palace of Fine Arts (closing Aug. 20). These include:

Salón de la Plástica Mexicana, Puebla 154.

Galerías Chapultepec, Bosque de Chapultepec.

Galería José Clemente Orozco, Peralvillo 55.

Museo de la Ciudad Universitaria, University City.

Galería de Arte del Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Calz. Politécnico.

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Mercaderes 51

And just off the press, "Man vs. Beast" — a 50 cent (U.S.) pocket-book on bullfighting, with illustrations.

México 19, D. F.

Galería Central de Arte Moderno, Av. Juárez 4.

Other gallery exhibits are:

Galería Proteo, Génova 19, 2nd floor. Paintings by Guillermo Silva, Colombian artist, Aug. 7-Sept. 10. Works by Rojo, Mexican painter, in the Sala Chica, Aug. 20-Sept. 15.

Galería Antonio Souza, Génova 61, 2nd floor. Works by Alvar Carrillo Gil, from Aug. 7. Paintings by Maka and sculpture by Daen from Aug. 28.

Galería Tuso, Génova 34. Drawings by Francisco Icaza, during month of August.

Galería Glantz, Génova 70, 2nd floor. Group show, artists of various nationalities.

Galería Instituto de Arte de México, Puebla 141. Paintings by Gen. Ignacio Beteta. Also photography show.

Galería de Arte Mexicano, Milán 18. Oils by Kishio Murata, opening Aug. 4.

Galería de Artes Plásticas, Pérgolas in Alameda Park. Water colors by León Camacho and works by Ortiz Tejonar until Aug. 20.

Galería de Artista Mexicanos Unidos, Hamburgo 36, Members' show.

Galería Diego Rivera, Ignacio Mariscal 70. Permanent exhibition of this artist's work.

Jardín del Arte, Sullivan Park. Open-air exhibition on Sunday mornings of works by artists from the National Institute of Mexican Youth.

Galería de Artes Visuales, Varsovia 72. Paintings by Valetta.

Galería Diana, Reforma 489. One man show.

Galería Kyle, Génova Arcade. Sculpture by Jacob Heller during the month of August.

music

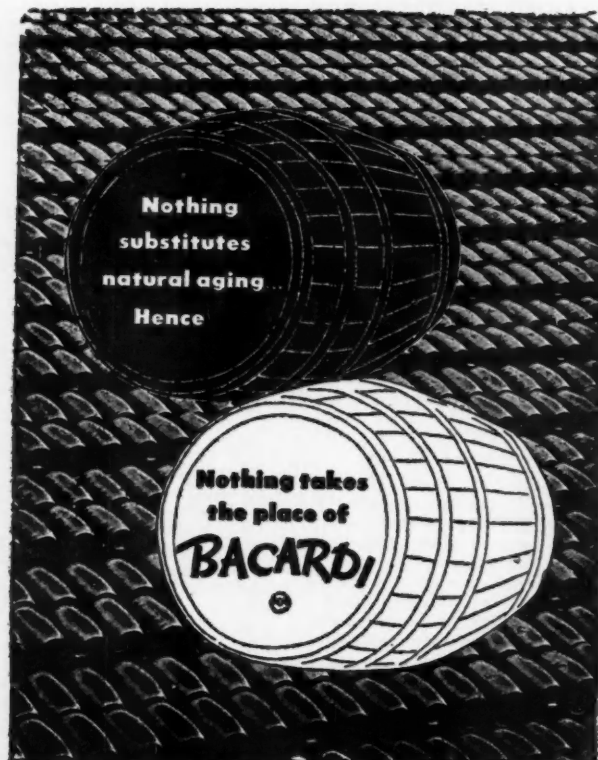
National Symphony Orchestra season at Palacio de Bellas Artes, Fridays at 9 pm. and Sundays at 11 am through August. Conductors: Markevitch, Brodt, Herrera de la Fuente. Soloists: García Mora, Novelo, Mari Teresa Rodríguez. Singers: Norman Treigle, Rudolph Petrack, Irma González, Aurora Woodrow, Martial Singher. Works by Revueltas, Chávez, Sandi, Carrillo, de Falla, Villalobos, Prokofieff, Schoenberg.

Violin Course — First Pan American Course in Violin Interpretation in Virtuosity, in the Sala Manuel M. Ponce, through August until Sept. 20, open to the public. Henry Szering in charge.

Dance — The National Institute of Fine Arts' Ballet will continue its Season of Mexican Dance at Bellas Artes during August. For information call 18-01-80, Departamento de la Danza.

theater

In English — The Players, local English Language repertory company, are on holiday until September. However August Wilson's *The Boy Friend* (see next page) will be presented at a private theater. And a group from the Catholic University, Washington, D.C., will visit Mexico on the first leg of a good will tour to Latin America in a presentation of a new play by Walter and Jean Kerr on Bernadette of Lourdes.



The Boy Friend — The hilarious musical comedy spoof of the '20s, which was such a hit in London and New York, will be put on nightly at Dr. Julia Baker's theater, La Casa de Usted—Campos Eliseos 15—by a talented group of amateurs. Nightly the first two weeks in August. Call Marie Dowling, 20-23-27 for limited but free reservations.

Pan American Theater Festival — At Teatro del Bosque, behind National Auditorium, beginning last week in August. Participating countries are Peru, Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico and the United States, which will be represented by the Catholic University group. Call 20-90-10 for information and reservations.

El Abanico — Dolores del Río's successful Mexican stage debut in a Spanish adaptation of Wilde's *Lady Windermere's Fan* continues. Teatro Fábregas, Donceles 23. 18-39-60. Daily at 8:30 pm; Saturdays 7:15 and 10; Sundays 5 and 8 pm.

Escuela de Cocottes — This Spanish version of a French bedroom farce enters its seventh month. Lovely Nadia Haro Oliva stars. Teatro Arlequin, Villalongin 26. 46-16-51. Daily at 7:30 and 10; Sunday at 5 and 8 pm.

Panorama Desde el Puente — Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge* presented in Spanish by Seki Sano, with Wolf Rubinsky playing the lead. Sala Chopin, corner of Insurgentes and Puebla, 11-38-17. Daily at 7:15 and 9:45; Sunday at 5 and 8 pm.

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sports

Baseball — Social Security Stadium, Av. Cuauhtémoc and Calz. Obrero Mundial. Season continues until September but may have to be extended because of heavy rains. Games are on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8:15 pm; Saturdays 3:15 pm; Sundays 11:30 am. Double headers usually start at 10:30 am. (See story page 20.)

Basketball — Law School Gym, San Ildefonso and Argentina Sts. Matches between foreign teams and the one which will represent Mexico at the Central American Games.

Boxing — Arena Coliseo, Perú 77, and Arena México, Dr. Río de la Loza 94. Fights Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 pm. Prelims and a main event. Check papers for details.

Cycling — At the Velódromo. Final trials to determine team for Central American Games.

Frontón (Jai Alai) — Lightning fast Basque game with top-ranking foreign and Mexican players at Frontón México, Plaza de la República. At Frontón Metropolitano, Bahía de Todos Santos 190, women players using raquets instead of baskets. Check times with hotel or tourist agent.

Soccer — University City Stadium. The 16 teams of Major League battle for the championship, Thursday nights and Sunday mornings. See sports pages for teams and times.

Swimming — Trials for Central American Games at Chapultepec Sports Club.

Wrestling — Arena Coliseo, Perú 77. Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 pm.

horses

Racing — Hipódromo de las Américas, Lomas de Sotelo. Tues., Thurs., Sat., Sun. Post time 2:15 pm.

Charros — Every Sunday morning at 11 am the various Charro Associations hold practice rodeos, free to the public at the following ranches: Rancho de la Tapatia, Calz. de los Pinos; Rancho Grande de la Villa below the statue of the Green Indians off Laredo Highway; and the Rancho del Hormiguero, Calz. de la Villa.

bullfights

Plaza México — Av. Insurgentes. The novillada season continues with novice toreros fighting yearlings. Every Sunday afternoon at 4 pm. Special Thursday afternoon novilladas, a sort of training school for young toreros, were being planned as MTM went to press.

Plaza El Toreo, Cuatro Caminos. Novilladas until mid August.

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Mr. Miguel Guajardo, Owner.

AUGUST climate

CITY	TEMP. (°F.)	RAIN (Inches)
Acapulco	83	9.8
Oaxaca	68	8.7
Guadalajara	68	7.9
Mérida	81	5.1
México	61	4.1
Monterrey	83	2.5
Oaxaca	68	4.1
Puebla	68	5.8
Taxco	70	13.6
Tehuantepec	71	3.2
Veracruz	81	13.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN COMING MONTHS

Los Remedios — On September 8 there is a religious fiesta-fair in honor of the Virgen de los Remedios centered around her church on the outskirts of Mexico City.

Independence — September 15, on the Eve of Mexico's Independence Day, the president repeats Father Hidalgo's *Grito* from the National Palace.

Symphony — The Symphonic Orchestra of the National University will present its 21st Season of Concerts at the Palace of Fine Arts on September 13, 20 and 27.



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this month

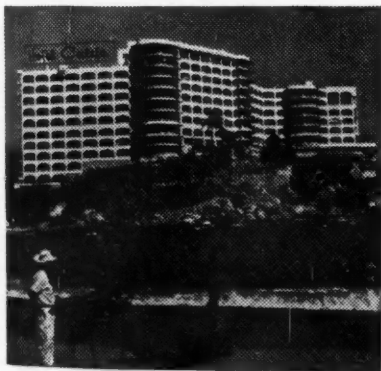
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No formality, no ski sweaters, no long red underwear. Tropical Acapulco this month is ablaze with sunny days and balmy nights. And there's plenty of fun and frenzy to help summer visitors draw the highest interest on their vacation investment. Expect a brief downpour every afternoon; this is the rainy season, you know. But the long mornings are lovely and late evenings are clear and delightful. This is what you can expect to find in August:

Hotels... summer rates in effect now. Many hostleries, including some of the plushier ones, are under new management and/or new decoration, and this means on-your-toes service.

Students... several student groups are touring Mexico in August, some independently, others on exchange programs. All of them head for Acapulco to augment that culture they've soaked up with a little sun and fun.

Fishing... abundant sailfish and black marlin as well as sea turtles, bass and grouper. Boats rent for \$35 to \$80 dollars and up a day, including crew, tackle and soft drinks. Hotels supply box lunches on request. You can often find fellow fishermen to share the cost and the pleasure.

Regular events... novillada season in the bull ring. Ask your hotel travel desk for information and tickets. Jai Alai, both practice and performance. Quebrada Divers making their spectacular 136-foot plunge twice nightly. Holiday on Skis at the Ski Club, nightly review with Acapulco Bay as the stage, and featuring the truly remarkable "Kite Flight."

Then, too, there is fine swimming in bay, Caleta Cove or pool. There are paddle boards, water taxis, and catamarans for shuttling the Boca Chica channel to Roqueta Island. Naturally, we recommend the ceviche you can buy from any of the beach boys. Don't worry about it, either. The fish is fresh. You can also make like an escapist in a hammock on Puerto Marqués beach or drive out and gloat over the Pie de la Cuesta sunsets. Of course, the shopping is terrific. August is a bargain month.



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GRACIOUS LIVING

...I am thinking of buying a home in Mexico. As I come from a fine family I want *nothing* to do with people in the theatre, movie actresses and that class. I want to have my own home, with pine trees, and I want flower gardens. ...I hope you will let me know the best place to look for a home.

Marquise Agnes Dei Ritti
Inverugie, Shewan Estate
Cold Springs-On-Hudson, N.Y.

The city of Morelia, in Michoacán, has some lovely pine trees and is somewhat off the beaten track for tourists and movie actresses. We suggest you write to Russell Witt, Worth Realty, Insurgentes Sur 132-410, Mexico City, for specific suggestions about Morelia and elsewhere. Then too, if you're interested, a genuine floating island in Xochimilco is up for grabs in our current subscription contest. Nobody from the theatre has been on it for years.

A PINCH OF SALT

...While in Mexico last month, we spent several days in Oaxaca and purchased a small black pottery bottle. Tied to this bottle was a small sack containing a granulated substance with a peculiar scent. Unfortunately the printing on the cellophane was almost obliterated and we do not know how it is to be used. Can you help us?

Harry W Evans
Los Angeles, Calif.

The small black pottery flask obviously contained the celebrated Oaxaca mezcal and the granulated substance was maguey worm salt which, when sucked between thumb and forefinger, gives the drink that unique extra flavor.

AND BEISBOL

...I would like to tell you how I became so interested in Mexico. I acquired an interest for baseball at the same time Bob Avila joined the Cleveland Indians. I ardently followed Avila's career and became a loyal fan of his and also took a keen interest in his country. So through reading I came to know and like Mexico and its people very much, collecting Mexican

From our readers

pottery, glassware, pictures, etc. Say, how about an article about Avila in your magazine?

Beverly Snanigan,
Medina, Ohio

For a photo of Avila see page 20.

THAT'S US

...Why, oh why, is there no monument to the patient little animal who has carried the burdens of Mexico for so many centuries? I always feel that the Spaniards gave two things to the country they conquered—a religion without human sacrifice and the BU-RRO...Admittedly on a different social level, surely a statue to the burro would be as moving as the one to a mother and colt at the entrance to the Hipódromo de las Américas. Can MTM start a movement?

Name Withheld By Request.

Vol. IV, No. 8, August 1958

INFORMATION SERVICES

A. M. A. (Asociación Mexicana Automovilística), Berlin 6. Reciprocal courtesies to members. In case of emergency, call 35-27-35.

American Embassy, Reforma and Lafragua. Tel. 46-94-00.

American Society, Lucerna 71. Tel. 46-46-20.

A. N. A. (Asociación Nacional Automovilística), Sullivan 51. Affiliated with A. A. A. Services both to members and non-members. Emergency phone number: 35-03-43.

Benjamin Franklin Library, Niza 53.

The Mexican Import-Export Assn., (A. N. I. E. R. M.), Isabel la Católica 38, for information regarding all goods made in Mexico.

Mexican-North American Cultural Institute, Hamburg 115. Tel. 25-16-54, 25-16-55, 25-16-56.

Dirección General de Turismo, National Tourist Department, Juárez 89. General travel information.

PEMEX Travel Club, Juárez 89. Highway information. Publishes an excellent auto travel bulletin in English.

The News, Morelos 4. Tel. 21-23-35, 46-69-04, 46-68-40. Worldwide and coverage, US/columists and comics.

Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, Venustiano Carranza 32, for general business information.

MEXICO/this north

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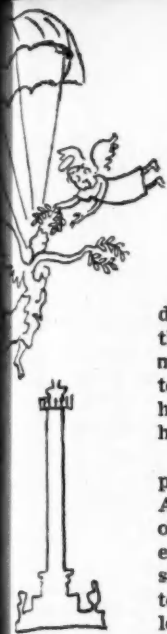
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Our Cover: An ancient doorknob on an ancient door in the colonial city of Guanajuato. (For picture story on Guanajuato see page 12.)



This little hook (MTM's sign), swiped from the Aztec codices, means words, music, wind and waves.



person to person

THE ANGEL of Independence, which crashed on the night of last summer's earthquake is about to ascend/descend to his/her pedestal high in the heart of this capital.

Little as it looks when poised on its column, the Angel is, in fact, a monolith, as the city discovered to its considerable surprise when it lay shattered, visited for days by low-voiced grieving *capitales*, most of whom

had grown up with the Angel over their tag and marble games, horseback rides and first romances.

To put it together again and make its shock-cracked column secure for both the Angel and the busy traffic in the midst of which it stands, has been a job for miniaturists in mass. And its restoration will no doubt add another day to the list upon which music, fireworks, poetry and dancing in the streets are happily set free.

Like most elections of importance, Stateside, the off-beat notes in the presidential-senatorial sweep here of July 6 were the write-in votes. Favorite candidate of the wags was, of course, Cantinflas. Mendoza López, the Communist candidate, who started the day by going to Mass, and then telling the press sadly that he expected to lose, got his handful of write-ins, too.



This was pretty much the extent of the protest vote unless one counts as such the fact that the day's favorite son, López Mateos, now President-elect, did not vote for either himself or any of the other parties' candidates. He voted write-in for his old friend and distinguished teacher, Don Isidro Fabela, leading jurist and scholar, who is the "Gray Eminence," or elder statesman of López Mateos' home state.

The weight of all his distinction has never shown very heavily on Don Isidro, however. He is a gay, affable and happy man whose loves are history, gardens, old architecture and good food. These traits are in a way key-moods of the coming regime, which we've reported in personalized detail in this issue, making, safely we think, with the prophecies. Not Jeremiah though. More like Hosea.

One of the pictures in that story catches Mexico's unique Pita Amor thoughtfully considering the place of poets and such, in active public life. This was our chance to run a piece of her newest book, an autobiographical novel—which we've been hoarding against the right space and moment.

The book describes in feverish, loving and immensely lucid detail, her life in the super-plushy aristocratic home of her childhood, which along with all other such was swept away—into the hands of antique dealers, mostly—by the Revolution which is now the government. It is characteristic of the Mexican pattern of humane and practical solutions to its problems that most of that aristocracy is now an integral part of the country's busy industrial, commercial, or intellectual life.

The descendants of marquises are often to be found working as, for example, engineers in the oil fields or whatever. The old names and delicate European features have become an easy and accepted part of a much larger human mosaic, in which Indian features and the solid, stubborn vigor of the native races take over an increasingly important role.



An interesting footnote to the travel world is that we now have a new game here, called *Turista*. It's done on a board with cities marked on it, which you—if you get the right throw—can buy and monopolize. First move each time you acquire a city, you put in a motel.



We have been introducing ourselves lately to a large number of juristic persons in Mexico and have found them just as friendly as the natural persons of the country. The ethnology of the business race, from the simple proprietorships to the complex corporate structures, is worthy of more than the brief comment we can give to it; but we will have done service in calling attention to it.

One aspect, nomenclature, tends to be whimsical. There is a large body of companies that gives themselves nicknames composed of the first letters of their formal names. For example, Juegos Infantiles, S. A. wishes to be called **JISA**, and this is not child's play; or, Baleros de Acero, S. A. chooses to be known as **BASA**, basically a good idea because in this instance the abbreviation means something. It seems that customers are so much used to thinking of companies in terms of initials that the companies have to be careful that these initials do not spell something bad.

There was once a certain vogue for foreign-sounding names but this is past, excepting for producers of the frailer type goods. The tendency is stronger, now, to append or depend the letters **MEX** to a part of the root name. Some well-known examples are **PEMEX** and **MEXOLIT**. We suppose that the end of the road for this prefix-suffix trend will be **MEXMEX**.

Passing into the side-streets of Mexican commerce we encounter a good deal of nostalgia, La Asturiana, La Nueva Galicia, La Valenciana, La Napolitana, and so on in long memory of the Mediterranean countries.

But it is the humblest of the entrepreneurs who satisfy us best with their choice of business styles. Here there is no need for caution. So, we get **EL QUINTO AMOR**, **EL CIELITO**, **EL PEQUEÑO ENCANTO**, and the like, full in spirit enough to make up for somewhat empty shelves.

Angus

NATIONAL PANORAMA

NACIONAL FINANCIERA'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INVESTMENTS

As Released to MTM by the Bureau of Economic Research of the Nacional Financiera, S. A.

Expanded operations in 1957 were reported at Nacional Financiera's 24th annual stockholders' meeting held in June. At year end the Institution had outstanding resources amounting to 7,838 million pesos channeled in various forms in the economic system. This represents an increase of 9% over the total financing mobilized the year before (7,174 million pesos). Most of the funds were directed to industrial activities (87%), in particular to manufacturing, electric energy, petroleum, transportation and communication. In the field of manufacturing, the outstanding industries favored were iron and steel, paper, fertilizers, chemicals, textiles, and food products.

Mexico's official industrial bank and development corporation provides financial support to private and mixed enterprises by direct medium-term credits, investments in capital stock and longterm obligations of enterprises, and endorsement of loans from abroad.

Its resources are derived from the issuance of participation certificates and bonds of varying features, credits from abroad and diverse trust funds it handles, as well as its capital stock and reserves.

Nacional Financiera also takes an active part in quickening the development of the security market; it has introduced new types of instruments to attract saving and help form sound investment habits; and deals in securities over-the-counter. Last year it negotiated 10,430 million pesos in securities.

Montrose Mexicana, S. A., Fertilizantes de Monclova, S. A., and Fábricas de Papel Tuxtepec, S. A. de C. V. are among the new enterprises currently promoted by Nacional Financiera. Outstanding going promotions include Altos Hornos de México, S. A., Tubos de Acero de México, S. A., Diesel Nacional, S. A., Constructora Nacional de Carros de Ferrocarril, S. A., Toyota de México, S. A., Celulosa de Chihuahua, S. A.

News and Comment

politics summed up

Rounding up the election campaign comment, Abel Quezada resuméd thus in the daily *Excelsior*. PARM (the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution), a splinter from the official Party of Revolutionary Institutions, which while endorsing the PRI presidential candidate, was running its own men for Congress—and doing handstands to attract a little attention. PP (the Popular Party), while also endorsing López Mateos, was making its boys jump through the usual party-travelling hoops. PAN the Party of National Action), the conservative opposition, had conducted a shrill campaign of doom-crying and chest-thumping.

The nicest note is PRI successfully juggling all the different points of view that make it the true party of the Mexican common denominator. The cartoon demonstrates at once how comparatively even tempered this year's campaign turned out to be, and, also, the wit along with the wisdom of the best of the Mexican press.

common market

Mexico is quietly pushing for a common market in Latin America, one in which natural resources of each would be pooled for the benefit of all.

"The sum of the natural resources of this part of the continent," said one official of the Economy Secretariat recently, "as well as its efforts and markets, form essential bases for im-

August, the devil and corn



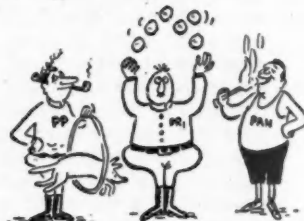
Circo de Cuatro Pistas

SEGÚN DICEN, EL PARTIDO AUTÉNTICO DE LA REVOLUCIÓN MEXICANA TERMINÓ SUS ACTIVIDADES POLÍTICAS EN EL CIRCO ATAYDE.

HUBO, SEGUROAMENTE, MARCAS, SALTO, ACTOS DE MAGIA, TRAPECEISTAS, EQUILIBRISTAS Y DOMADORES.



LA IDEA DEL PARM TAL VEZ HUBIERA SIDO REUNIR EN EL CIRCO A OTROS PARTIDOS POLÍTICOS PARA QUE EL ESPECTÁCULO FUERA COMPLETO. PERO NO SE PUDO.



DE MODO QUE DEL CIRCO ATAYDE SÓLO SE PUEDE DECIR: "VA SABIDO: NI ESTUVIERON TODOS LOS QUE SON..." ETC.

portant economic achievement...alone we can progress only at a slower rhythm."

The first step, this country feels, should be cultural and national bridging with other countries.

The last day of August is the day the devil has "permission" to run amok. He breaks things, tramples flower beds, makes babies cry and old men slip on banana skins. In the country he rolls in the corn fields, as part of an ancient pre-Cortesian fertility rite, after which you are not supposed to eat any more on the cob.

in august

On the 13th of August in the year 1520, the ancient civilizations of Mexico came to an end and the Spanish conquerers established their rule which lasted for three centuries.

Throughout this time Mexico bubbled and boiled with rebellions and wars, fundamentally the expression of a fiercely unconquered pride and spirit.

Independence, achieved finally in 1820, was nevertheless only partial, for though politically Mexico became a sovereign nation, economically and culturally it remained subject to European rule, and, later, to U.S. domination also.

CULT OF CUAUHTÉMOC

So the rebellion that under Spanish rule had been chronic, half-smothered warfare, continued until, in 1920, the Mexican Revolution, that began with simple political aims and then absorbed into itself the dynamite of all the many generations of anger and subjection, completed its victory.

The result is the Mexico of today, on the march toward what is fundamentally the aim of every human individual: independence, dignity the opportunity and right to be what one is, and do what one knows. And, because an immense amount of energy has been released with this goal in sight, the results have been such as to startle sociologically-minded observers: as for example, the capital city's growth in twenty years from four hundred thousand to four million.

Symbol of this push, this spirit of self-respect and pride in a people's own nature and values, is Cuauhtémoc, leader of the defense against the Spanish conquerors.

Thus, not only Indian dancers, who have kept their feeling alive in religious devotion, render homage to his memory; every Mexican, including the most sophisticated, has raised a monument in his heart to the figure that, after all, expresses not precisely the Indian warrior who died at the hands of Spanish tormentors, but the everyday man and prideful citizen of now.

On the 13th of August, anniversary of the fall of the ancient Aztec capital Tenochtitlán—now Mexico City—a dancing brotherhood of Aztec descendants whose aim is to keep alive, and reverently, the memory of Cuauhtémoc, leader of the last resistance, ceremoniously performs its rites at the foot of the Cuauhtémoc monument in the heart of today's capital: at Insurgentes and Reforma. The rites are repeated a week later, in accordance with their religious custom.



LOPEZ MATEOS AND THE NEXT SIX YEARS



Important highlight of the López Mateos presidential campaign was this luncheon-banquet at which the President-to-be entertained Mexico's top-flight intellectuals. He is shown above listening like a scholar to Scholar Alfonso Caso's keynote address, on the theme of Mexican values.



Adolfo López Mateos, Mexico's new President-elect, is warmly embraced by Dr. Nabor Carrillo, head of the National University. To be a *universitario* has now become a *sine qua non* for achieving major political place.

Ex-President General Lázaro Cárdenas, Mexico's most significant "elder statesman," returned actively to national politics in this campaign. His directive: *Not one step back* in Mexico's oil nationalization laws, which was voiced as a call in López Mateos' acceptance speech, and reiterated by men-of-brains manifestos later. Here, Cárdenas is shown with Alejandro Carrillo, professor, scholar, and practicing attorney of the liberal-to-left persuasion, typical of many of the López Mateos allies.

by Anita Brenner

ON DECEMBER 1 OF THIS YEAR, A NEW ERA BEGINS in Mexico's public life. The country is therefore at present full of stories, legends fantasies and rumors as to what the next six years will bring; and naturally this folklore is all of the "highly confidential," this-

is-the-scoop variety; all coming, of course, from somebody "close," very close, to the President-elect, Adolfo López Mateos. As a matter of fact, the current joke in political chit-chat is the phrase—"and he's very close to López Mateos"—which means scores, or rather scores of thousands, of names known and unknown in the news.



1959-1965 will be six years in Mexican history characterized by the public activity of the country's top intellectuals. Here are some of the names and faces already associated with the new regime:



Alfredo del Mazo, López Mateos' campaign manager, is an economics and agricultural expert.



Justo Sierra, diplomat and grandson of one of Mexico's great men of history, is the new President's secretary.

humanism, simplicity, vigor and realism mark the outlook of his closest advisers and friends, who are chiefly Mexico's top-drawer brains



At the López Mateos luncheon table: Andrés Henestrosa, writer and sociologist, and Guadalupe (Pita) Amor, tormented daughter of the aristocracy and mystic poet.



Another glimpse of the kind of people Mexico has now raised to its highest places of power and honor, superseding the era of military rulers, professional politicians and flashy new-rich magnates.

Dire prophecies, in the midst of rather considerable national optimism, are part of the folklore, too, of course, which necessarily includes the hardy perennials of Mexico Old-Hand talk; what *they* are going to do to the foreigners; and how *they* (somebody close to) are sold to Moscow; and how they will surely upset the currency ratios; or cut the guts out of imports,

or...but everybody who has ever reported Mexico knows these and all other stock bogies, and from years back.

So the facts—who are the friends of López Mateos and what they stand for—are of considerable importance in assaying the true outlook for the incoming regime.

The first fact is that the new Pres-

ident is a man with a phenomenal capacity for making friends and that their political colors range the rainbow—he being indeed, believe it or not, that man who as Secretary of Labor left his post highly popular with both capitalists and labor. One of his teachers, a scholar who is Minister of Economy in the present Cabinet, says

(Continued on page 23)



Manuel Moreno Sánchez, campaign leader and senator from Aguascalientes, is a practical-minded humanist with a sense of humor.



Emigdio Martínez Adame, economist and teacher. He heads the National Planning Council.



Mauricio Magdaleno, Senator from Zacatecas, novelist and political philosopher. Characteristic phrase: "To live is to be involved."



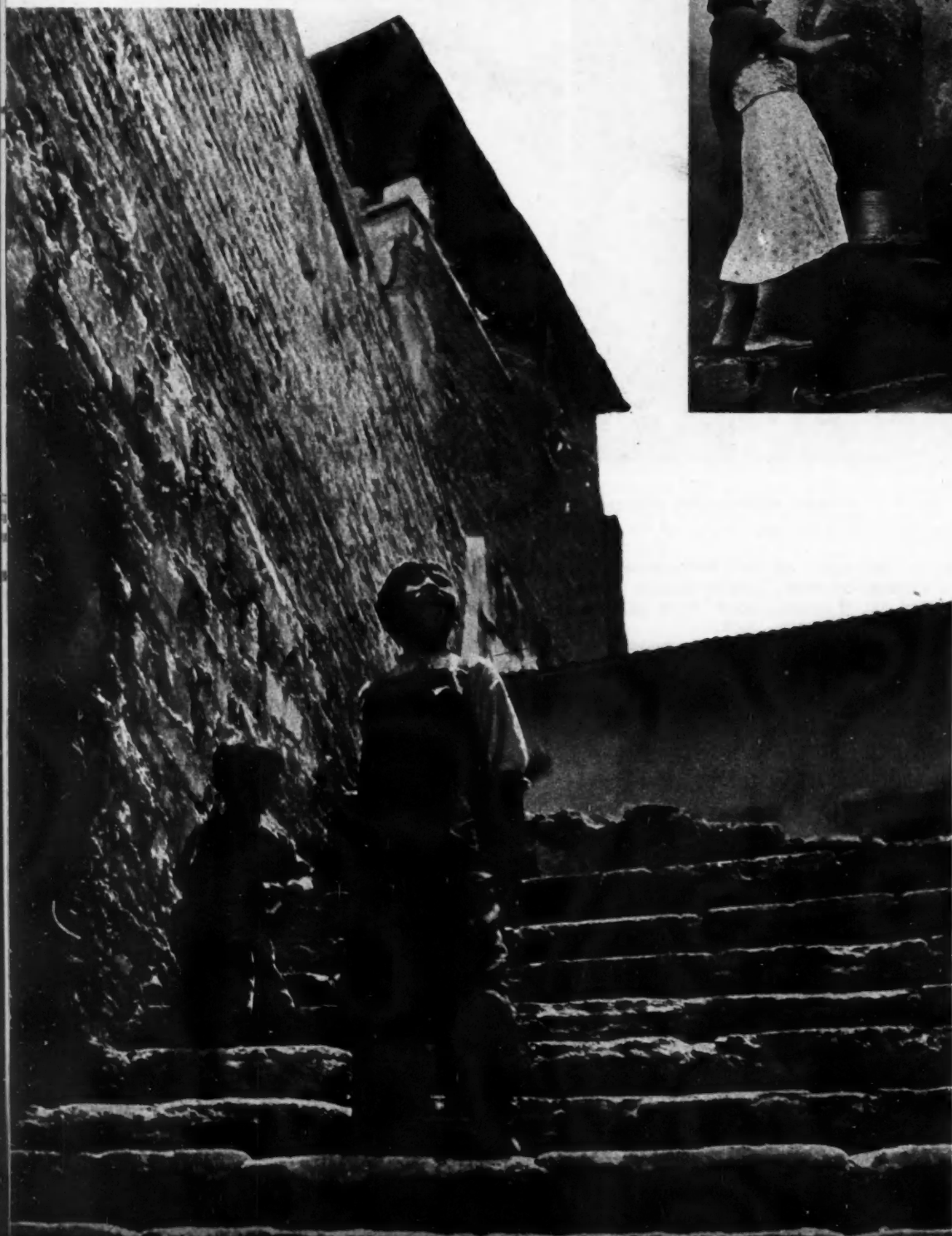
Agustín Yáñez, governor of Jalisco; novelist, historian, lyric poet, and a twelve-hour-a-day pioneering administrator.



Mariano Azuela, humane and conscientious Justice of the Supreme Court, now a Senator from Jalisco. His father was a poor man's doctor and great novelist.

ANCIENT FAUCET is a public utility.
(Photo Thompson.)

STAIRED STREETS are for kids not cars. (Photo Pease.)



Report on

by Muriel Rager

The approach to the city of Guana-juato, about 265 miles northwest of Mexico City, is through fertile, green avocado and melon ranches. At the turnoff from the road that goes on to Silao, an enormous stone image of Christ dominates the countryside. Pil-



GUANAJUATO

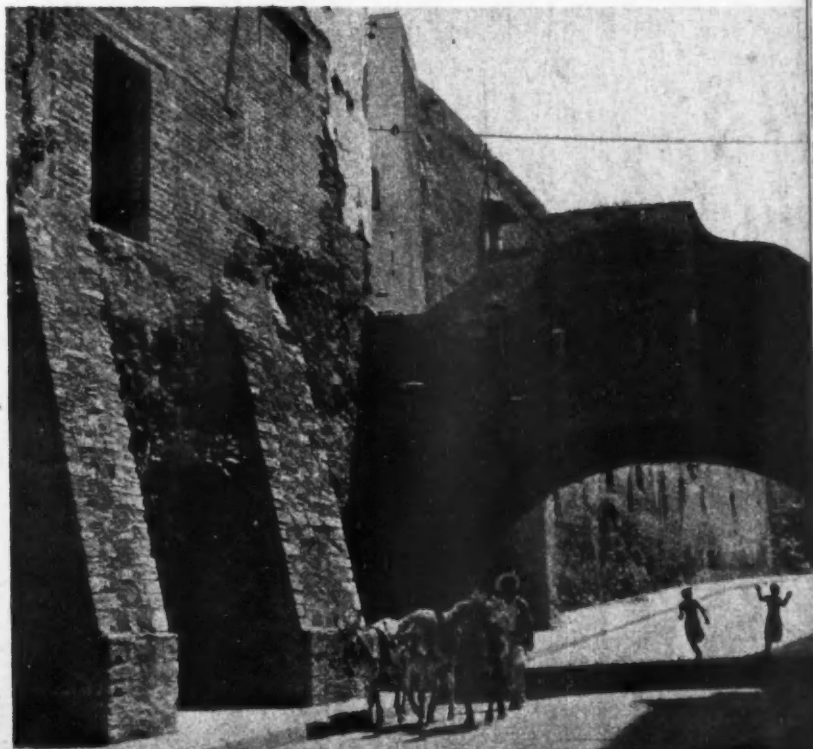
andalusian settlers and world's richest silver mine produced a unique "ambiente" in this traveler's paradise

grimages are made from all over the continent to this shrine, on a hill called El Cubilete (the cup) which was chosen for the image because it is the exact geographical center of the Republic.

Farther along the highway, on the right about five miles before Guana-juato, ruins of the ghost city of Marfil nestle in gold and silver mined hills, now dormant. Established by José Marfil in 1548, more than twenty foundries here once ground out ore and processed gold and silver. Marfil's mines and those of the neighboring town of Valenciana were two important mints for the Spanish Crown. All that remains of Valenciana today is its church, built in 1788 by the owner of the mine, Conde de Rul. At one time, Valenciana was the richest silver mine in the world. Legend says that its

(Continued on page 16)

WINDING streets, right and above right, are typical. (Photos Peete.)





ROMANTIC WANDERER'S MAP of GUANAJUATO, Spanish Colonial City and Cradle of Mexican Independence ~ *drawn for Mexico/this month by VLADY and BIREALI*

1- Gbilete Hill. 2- Church of La Valenciana. 3- The University. 4- Sanctuary of Guadalupe. 5- Ancient Church of the COMPANY of Jesus. 6- San Jeronimo Sports Park. 7- Reservoir de la Olla. 8- Campanero Street. 9- Plaza de la Bas. 10- Virgin of GUADALUPE church. 11- Juarez Theater. 12- Church of San Diego. 13- "Callejon del po". 14- House in which Diego Rivera was born. 15- Morales Monument. 16- The "Alhondiga Granddilas". 17- Hidalgo MARKET. 18- Epila Monument (sculptor Olaguibel).



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SODENA

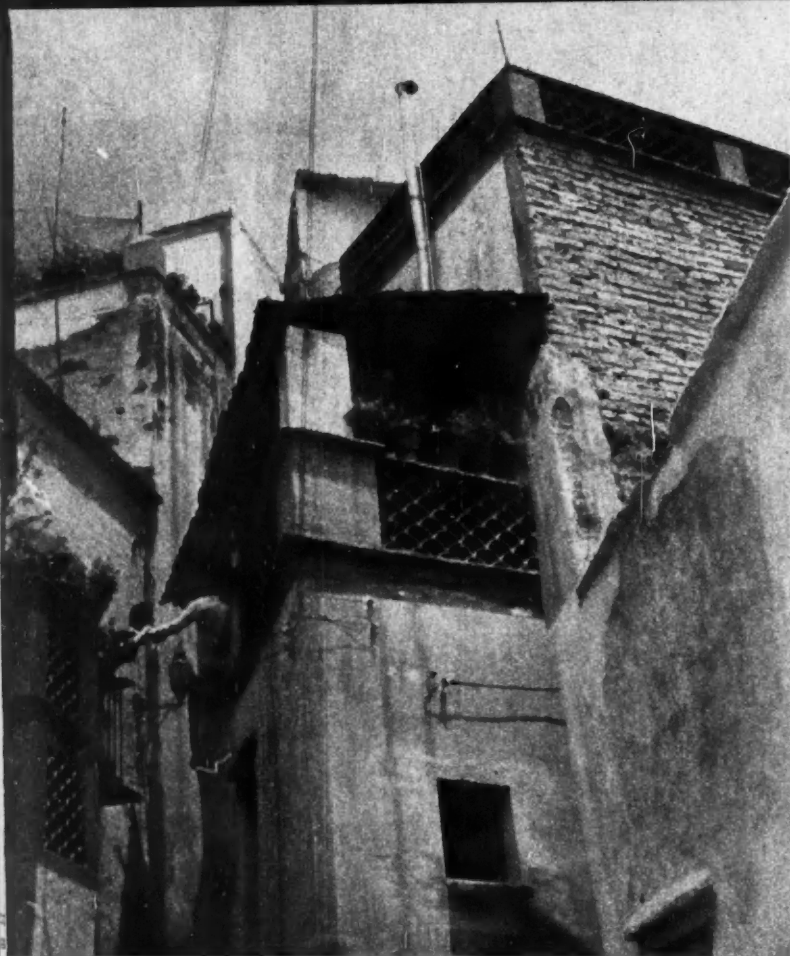
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CALLEJON DEL BESO, an alley hardly wide enough for a fat man to pass. (Photo Pease.)

CHURCH OF CAYETANO, Valenciana, built in 1788. (Photo Pease.)



(Continued from page 13)

mortar was mixed with fine Spanish wine and its bricks tempered with powdered silver.

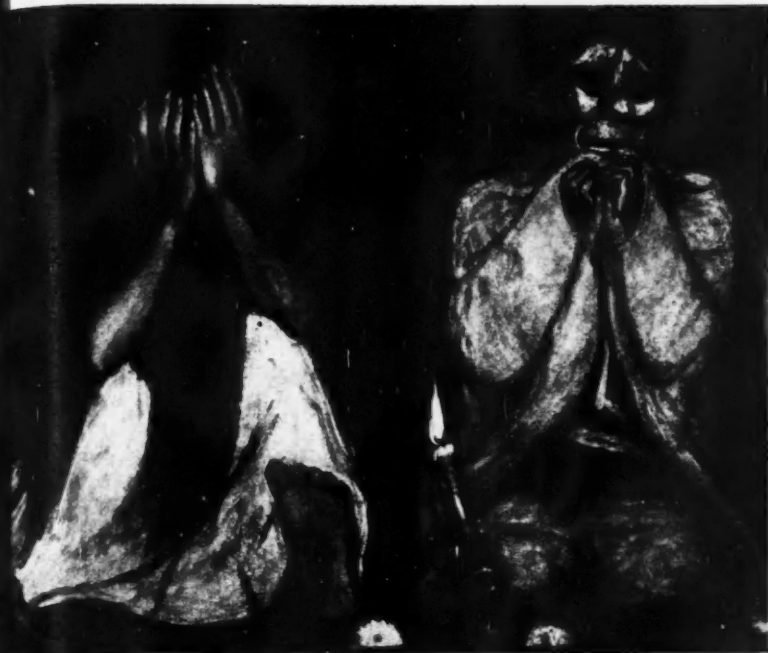
Marfil, once a city of 30,000, is nearly deserted today, a long narrow strip, one by four miles, of stone structures that still retain outlines of Spanish colonial magnificence. The peak of its mining production was reached in 1892. But it was not any turn-of-the-century depression that emptied the town; a week of torrential rains in July, 1905, flooded it and transformed this thriving center into so barren a waste that reconstruction was unthinkable and impossible.

After passing these ruins, there is seen on the left a romanesque aqueduct, Presa de los Santos. High over its arches, figures of saints, some headless, look out over cactus-dotted hills and the sandy wasteland of old Marfil and over "new Marfil," a section of that ghost town that was bought by an American a few years ago, where a small colony of refugees from noise and the high cost of living has since sprung up, including a new motel. From Marfil to and through Guanajuato, the going is almost perpendicularly uphill.

The name, Guanajuato, came from the Tarascan word *Quanaxhuato*, meaning "hill of the frogs," because the original settlers, who were the Chichimecs, here worshipped a great stone frog (symbol of fertility) as their god. The Otomí Indians conquered the Chichimecs and called it the Place of Metals. Later, the Aztecs, attracted to its wealth of gold and silver, drove out the Otomís and then, in turn, gave way to the Tarascans, from whom the Spaniards took it, calling it, in their version of Tarascan, Guanajuato.

Chartered as a city in 1741, Guanajuato today is not very much changed, architecturally. In fact, it is truly a museum of the 17th and 18th century Spain, with flicks of French and Grecian influences, on a scale of grandeur and weathered elegance not found in any other Mexican city. Aside from its utterly beautiful homes, whose facades are patinas of old yellows and terra cottas, Guanajuato has another special quality (no doubt handed down

(Continued on page 24)



All-America biennial winners



FRANCISCO GOITIA, first prize winner of Mexico's Biennial All-America art show inaugurated in June, has long been simultaneously a sort of "grand old man" and mystery figure in Mexican art.

His story is indeed, by conventional modern standards, strange. Having as a talented young man studied in Europe, through fellowships and grants, he then took part in revolutionary

fighting but only as, by his own diffident specification to the general where he went to volunteer, a "peaceful participant." He carried drawing pad and brushes through any number of desert skirmishes and battles, and eventually found himself as a draughtsman employed by the anthropologist Manuel Gamio, in his first brilliant surveys of the Pyramid region of Teotihuacán.

Later, Goitia was given minimal salaries on the payroll of the Secretariat of Education, especially by the scholar Moisés Sáenz, in return for which the government received all of the artist's works.

(Continued on page 28)

"TATA JESUCRISTO," above left, winner of the 25,000 peso first prize of Mexico's Biennial all-America show, is considered the greatest work of the artist Francisco Goitia, recognized as top-flight now, after a lifetime of artistic struggle. (Photos Verde.)

MAURICE LASANSKY, U.S. winner of the graphic art prize, made a deep impression via his emotional power and fabulous technique, both evident in print above.

"STILL LIFE WITH DEATH," below left, a painting by the Argentinian artist Forner, also a prize-winner, strikes the "social significance" note much favored by this Biennial's jury.

ALFREDO BELTRAN, prize-winner in the graphic arts category, is one of Mexico's most vigorous and skillful printmakers. The subject of the one below is Maximilian's Empire versus the Mexican people.





REVILLAGIGEDO

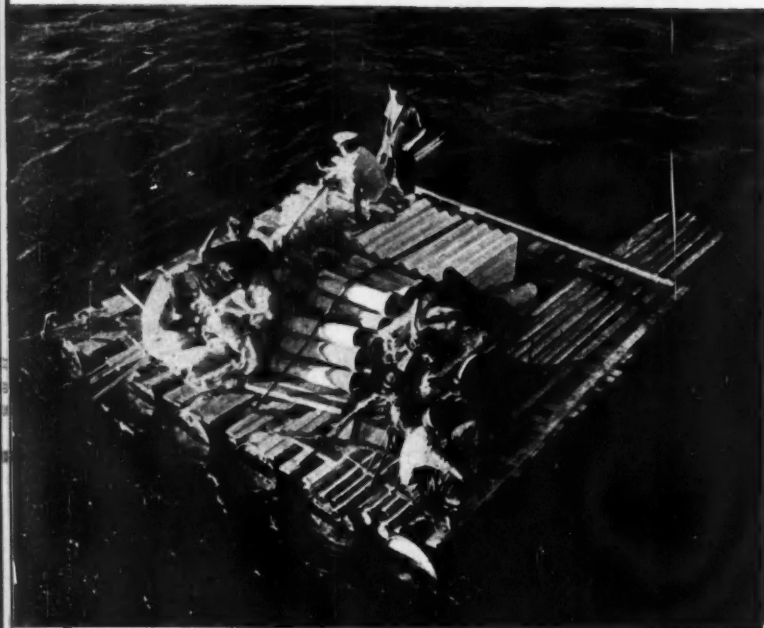
by Virginia B. de García

Last year a small Mexican naval force took off from Acapulco more than 500 miles into the open Pacific to take formal possession of the Revillagigedo Islands in an act which had overtones of Daniel Defoe and Horace Greeley. Now, reports are coming through of what it's like to colonize a barren group of islands where there wasn't even one Man Friday, only wind-swept loneliness and 8,000 sheep.

Raising the Mexican flag over the archipelago, which has been nominally recognized as Mexican territory for some time, was not simply a matter of seeking a fortune westward, nor of national defense, but also a matter of fish. The island waters teem with tuna and crawl with lobster, and foreign fishing boats had been making profitable hauls in the area. With no formal owner, there was no need for such legalities as licenses.

As she officially established sovereignty over the islands, Mexico announced a multiple program for the archipelago, principally Socorro, the main island, at present the only habitable one. A team of National University Scientists—including geophysicists, biologists and geologists, was organized to make a unified study. As a result of their work during the past year the island soon will be a well-equipped oceanography, meteorological and radar station.

A major part of Socorro's 110-square-mile surface is yet to be mapped and the geographical nomenclature is undergoing a change from English (a group of Australians settled there in the middle 1800's) to Spanish. The new names for capes, beaches and bays are those of Mexican navy men who died



DESTROYERS teamed up with landing barges to carry men and living and building supplies to the long-abandoned Revillagigedo Islands.

mexican navy pioneers reclaim an island kingdom

in the last world war. The only English name to be retained is that of Everman (in memory of the English geologist of that name), the highest point of the island, a 4,000-foot extinct volcano which rises almost in the exact center of Socorro.

Land will soon be offered to other navy families on a homesteading basis with the Ministry of Agriculture supplying basic tools, seeds and seedlings. And there will be fishing equipment for those who want to take up the trade. Plans have been made for setting up both fish-packing and deep-freeze plants.

Literally thousands of tiny cedars and pines have been taken over to reforest the slopes, not only to prevent further erosion, but as the basis for a future lumber industry. To vary and improve the islanders' on-the-spot diet, as well as for possible future economic interest, avocado, banana, papaya, mango and citrus trees have been planted. There are important sulfur deposits, and subsoil explorations are on the track of other large mineral deposits.

The sheep? Well, their ancestors probably arrived when the Australians, comprising a religious sect, sought peace and quiet and the good life on Socorro. The sheep stayed, but the disappearance of the Australians was probably due to another migration; reason unknown.

And there is yet another mystery—broken hulls of ancient sailing schooners have been found ledged in the rocks along the shore. Were they the marauding buccaneers or the heavy-laden treasure galleons? Perhaps the island waters hold more than finny riches.

MEXICAN NAVY takes possession and raises its country's flag over the barren islands. (Photos on these pages courtesy Mexican Navy Dept.)





They call it "Beisbol"

mexico goes all-out for its newest national sport

by Dita Lou Dean

Those who followed their sports pages last year learned that *beisbol* in Mexico is emphatically not limited to the big leaguers. After mopping up the diamond with other Little League teams in Mexico City, a squad of fifteen youngsters from Monterrey took on a series of sub-champion teams around the U.S., finally wound up by winning the world Little League championship at Williamsport, Pa.

In addition to literally hundreds of semi-organized baseball teams for boys of all ages throughout the Republic, Mexico City has four Little League franchises. This month, teams from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Panama and Venezuela will come here to take on the Mexican little leaguers, the winner again to go to Williamsport. On one typical Mexico City little league team, the son of a bank president plays alongside the son of a Mexican workingman.

The adults aren't leaving all the glory and all the victories to the small fry, however. Mexico's professional baseball compares with the best AA ball played in the States. Last

(Continued on page 22)



BETO AVILA (above), Cleveland Indians star, one of many local boys made good in the majors, here gets a home-town welcome. (Photo Mayo.)



MEXICAN PLAYERS have their rhubarbs, too.

My House Is Me



(Section from a novel by Guadalupe Amor)*

My big wide-open eyes embrace the darkness of the alcove, of the night, of the universe. My chest and arms are covered with hot red blotches, as if my rebellious blood, cooped up in such a small receptacle, wanted to burst out and find freedom. Tense and anxious as I am, the night will be inescapably endless; the darkness has no disloyal crack or chink of light. I could get up and turn on the lamp on my mother's bureau; but that would wake her up. All right, that wouldn't matter too much. But I can't move. I am paralyzed, petrified by fear—or fears. Perhaps a repellent, sinister black moth is hanging in a corner of the room. Of course, I hadn't noticed it when I'd gone to bed because it was hiding in the curtains then. But now the weird thing is stitching up the room in its drab flight and may land on my shoulder, or my cheek. The mere idea was enough to drown me in terror. I began to shudder and squeeze my hands together as if I already felt that fluttering, repulsive contact against my skin. My body began to shake momentarily; my held-in breath ceased to asphyxiate me. . . . And then, cleaving the darkness, a gentle memory arrives. My stories! My fairy stories! My splendid collections of magic tales, full to the brim with transparent manycolored wings, with incandescent hats and pointed winged shoes and flames in the shape of eccentric witches who play with smoky spirits; with phosphorescent-eyed charcoal kings; with princesses who suffer for twenty-five years so that they can live happily ever after.

But I am only seven. And my terrors come back to hug me tight. Because today was so hot the servants said there might be an earthquake. And if so, what would happen to me? My bed is pushed against the wall which already has a deep crack

through it. The last time there was a 'quake, the wall-paper split betraying the mouldering plaster it hid. If there was another right now, the wall would surely fall, and break right over my bed. But then I knew what to look for: the room would begin to shake and the prisms would tinkle, and I would hear the orchestrated music of the chandelier in the living room, that enormous glass spider which seemed to be woven out of water, water lace. . . . My First Communion dress will be covered with lace. It will be white organdy. I'll wear an enormous veil, crowned with flowers. Brand new, Oh, how I hope so! I am so sick of things handed down from my sisters. I hate wearing the clothes that don't fit Marta any more. It's bad enough having to share the French and Scripture textbooks at school. Oh, how repeating catechism every day bores me! But if



there was an earthquake. . . . then I'd pray very hard. But no, it might be better to jump out of bed and run to where the 'quake couldn't reach me. This afternoon I couldn't catch up with Jorge and Marta when they dressed up like bandits and hid in the darkest

room of the cellar, the one with the pool of black water where the cat had drowned. And then I was scared to come back so I hid in the garden. How ugly it is. I wish mummy would have it fixed up. I'd love it if it weren't made of earth, but water instead so that we'd have to cross it in a boat. . . . I'd spend all day in that boat. All right if you can't have a garden made out of water, at least they might take better care of it, and instead of that mole-colored earth, full of holes and dirty stones, we could have some pink sand like you see through the chinks of the pretty new houses. Or we could have had lawns with grass and rose-bushes and a hydrangea instead of that awful acanthus that looks like a big old bird with grimy, chopped off wings. Like the last black moth they killed in the kitchen looked. It was all eaten up and powdery. . . . Oh no! Oh, no! I can't go on living under the menace of these wings! Dear God, help me, make a miracle! Don't let them be any more! I'm not scared, though. . . . It just makes me shudder. But not because I believe what Ignacia, the cook, says: that when a black moth comes into a house it means someone is going to die. No, I don't believe that. It's just that I don't understand how such nasty things can live in the same world I do. Dear God, do the miracle now! Finish off all those black wings for ever and ever! I'm not scared of the Devil's wings. I imagine he has red ones. . . . or perhaps one red and one green. What does scare me is the idea that people can't recognize each other in heaven; and that you can't eat fruit or candy there. But in the book that daddy lent me, it said there will be millions, and millions of wonders: maybe clouds of all sorts of colors to float gently on. . . .

* *YO SOY MI CASA* by Guadalupe Amor, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico.

and little angels, lots of little angels. Like the one on the ceiling? I can't see them now because it's dark. Or maybe I can... there's a bit of light. But who are those figures moving across the wall in front of the balcony? What strange creatures they are, walking across the ribbons of flowers on the wallpaper! Who are those gentlemen and those little ladies the size of my hand, dressed in vaporous smoke-colored clothes, going back and forth? Apparently they began their stroll in one of those tight bouquets of roses. Look, there's a lady with a mantilla, she's even more transparent than it is. In her tiny hands she has a missal and a microscopic rosary. Just behind her there's a gentleman with a derby and quick cane... There are more figures, coming towards me from the right, but they pass a few going the other way. One is a young juggler, riding a bicycle, with a huge tray of bread balanced on his head. A big fat nanny is trying to keep up with a skinny little girl with wooden ringlets walking along as if she owned the world...

I'm amused and amazed to be living in this tale of miraculous folk. And then I turn my head toward the wooden shutters that guard the balconies that face the street. The darkness is over. Through the crack in the door a thread of bright light streams in. It's daytime. And the play of light and shade was like a magic present.

(Translated by Donald Demarest)



MISS AMOR in her First Communion Dress.

beisbol...

(Continued from page 20)

September, in the Texas League All-Stars series against the Mexican Red Devils (called *Diablos Rojos* and winners of the Mexican League play-off), the Mexicans took four out of five games. This spring the same team won the first game of a series with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Mexican League is a cradle for major league baseball. Branch Rickey, Jr., and Joe E. Brown, Jr., seeing the possibilities of developing players in Mexico, had the foresight to establish the Tigers (called *Tigres* and one of the Mexico City clubs) as a Pittsburgh farm in 1955. This year the Washington Senators moved into Poza Rica and the Cincinnati Reds evolved a working agreement with Monterrey.

Through an inter-club understanding, ten foreign players are allowed each nineteen-man team (with three Mexicans always on the field). All clubs take advantage of this ruling and the top players of all Latin America that are not in the majors can be found with a Mexican team during the summer season.

The league boasts its share of established stars. Alonso Perry, gangling first baseman for the Red Devils, is recognized as the Willie Mays of the league. Panchillo Ramírez, another Red Devil, is an outstanding pitcher. In the inaugural game against Pittsburgh he allowed the Pirates only six hits.

By the end of the season the Tigers produced their share of stars, too. George Genovese, their manager, has begun four springs with an infusion of young hopefuls which he concentrates on developing for the big leagues.

Paul Pettit, who was paid \$100,000 to pitch for Pittsburgh, was sent to the Mexico City Tigers after injuring his arm. Here he changed to the outfield and helped his club win a pennant. At present he is with Salt Lake and if he has a good year may be back in major league baseball. Other Pirates who began with the Tigers' farm are Pitcher Ronnie Kline and Infielder

Gene Freese. A couple of Detroit pitchers, Jim Bunning and Paul Foytack, also started in Mexico—not to forget Beto Avila and Ben Valenzuela, a couple of local boys who made good.

Of the current Mexico City Tigers crop, Corky Glamp and David Jiménez show prospects of wearing the Pittsburgh uniform next season. Jiménez a Cuban pitcher, is the Bob Feller of the Mexican League and 21-year old Glamp is a home-run hitter and fine base runner.

The teams that play in the 28,000-Seat Social Security Stadium here outdraw both the Texas and Southern that the North American sport is also Leagues. Each year more and more bull-fight *aficionados* are discovering colorful and dramatic. At least they help to make it so. The clubs of the provinces, Nuevo Laredo, Monterrey, Yucatán (Mérida), and Poza Rica offer good competition. But the rivalry between the fans of the Federal District's Red Devils and Tigers would make the feuding between the Dodgers and Giants seem a love-match.

Should the Stateside visitor stray from the beaten tourist trail and pay his eighty cents to see a game of Mexican League baseball, he'd be impressed by the park. Wherever he might choose to sit, no post would obstruct his view. Other than more enthusiastic fans and a foreign language, he would find little difference. Even the peanuts are there—called *cacahuates* and sprinkled with chili powder, but still peanuts. Especially would he notice how the Tigers' pep squad, a band of rumba-making Cubans, whose spongy-legged leader sings and holds up the game with his puppet-like dancing atop the Tigers' dugout, livens things up. He might recognize the rhythm but the words would be new, often composed as the game proceeds. "Se ponchó, se ponchó porque la bola no la vió," a neighbor might translate as: "He struck out. He struck out because he never saw the ball." He also would find the spectators whistling in unison as warm-up balls are thrown from relief pitcher to catcher.

It can't be denied that fans in Mexico are "having themselves a ball," even though they call it *beisbol*.

López mateos...

(Continued from page 11)

that his choice indicates that "the country has now reached that point of maturity which makes it possible to govern all, with equity." And there is no doubt at all that if the new President were to be described in one outstanding trait, it would be his tolerant good temper, or humane reasonableness, which will key his regime.

The second very interesting fact is that most of López Mateos' closest friends, campaign managers and program advisers, are intellectuals and professional men. Mexico's leading writers and teachers particularly were drafted to form part of his party ticket so that, for instance, the novelist, Mauricio Magdaleno, becomes a Senator from Zacatecas, and his friend and colleague, Andrés Henestrosa, enters Congress from his home state. Mariano Azuela, son of one of Mexico's great modern writers, and himself a Justice of the Supreme Court, also enters Congress as a Senator; while Manuel Moreno Sánchez, Senator from Aguascalientes and one of López Mateos' principal campaign managers, is a lawyer who has long been active in Mexico's cultural life, along with his wife who is a vigorously poetic playwright.

López Mateos himself, for a while, headed a college in his home state and his campaign manager, Alfredo del Mazo, former governor of that state, started out life as a telegrapher then studied economics and then agriculture, which, along with education, became his chief interest. Justo Sierra, López Mateos' private secretary, is the grandson of one of Mexico's greatest statesmen, who in Porfirio Díaz' time, overhauled and revamped Mexico's educational system (and much of its national philosophy) along modern rationalistic, liberal, and scientific lines. His father, Manuel Sierra, is an authority on international law and finance. He himself is a career diplomat, having done a considerable stint in the Mexican Embassy in Washington.

Thus, many distinguished names followed López Mateos on the PRI ticket. One of the campaign highlights was a banquet not long before election day, given by the candidate to the cream of the cream of the nation's cultural and artistic life. The man chosen by the three hundred to speak

for them was Dr. Alfonso Caso, an anthropologist and political philosopher known for his uncompromising integrity as well as his penetrating mind. And, as an integral part of the campaign, local, state and national Planning Councils were set up, to act as researchers and formulators of social and economic problems and solutions, along humane, practical and non-partisan lines.

So marked was the atmosphere of scholarliness and mental discipline in the choice of candidates and their approach to politics that it became taken for granted that, to be a candidate at all, it was first essential to be a *universitario*, by which is meant not only a university graduate but a person belonging to the world of culture primarily. Business men and labor leaders, as well as other advisers asked to sit on the Planning Councils, were also mainly of this type, rather than party hacks or leaders-on-the-make, who were given very much of a back seat.

It was noted by analysts that the mainstream of the López Mateos groupings came from the generation of idealists who once campaigned and fought for the educator, Vasconcelos, and then became mostly Cárdenas men. Though Vasconcelos, who fathered the University's motto, "For my race shall the spirit speak," has long since gone into bitterly acid opposition to the governing groups, his original fiery stamp of idealism, patriotism, and moral backbone, sets the tone of the kind of outlook that will surely characterize much of the López Mateos regime.

It will be, furthermore, imaginative



and experimental, but also extremely practical, in exploring and developing ways and means to meet national problems. Mexico has already distinguished itself rather remarkably, by its inventiveness institution-wise, welding the organizational tool for the job in hand with reference to the job, rather than to ideologies of any kind; which healthy approach has given some rapid results especially in industrial development, and has brought public men from many countries curiously studying what makes this "system" tick.

In the López Mateos years, it is planned to swing the machinery of investigation, inventiveness and energy into focus, especially on agricultural production that has lagged behind the country's rapidly expanding needs; and on education that also has not yet provided the skilled laborers and technicians badly wanted in practically every field. Economically, the focus will be on raising the standard of living and culture of the mass, in order to widen markets as well as opportunities for the new and restless generations. But the overall emphasis will be on the human individual above all, rather than on any showiness of public works or accumulation of material achievements. Almost without exception the López Mateos men in leadership speak of the need of once and for all establishing standards of civic morality and responsibility, and of substituting sincerity and realistic action for rhetoric and personal gain.

Nationalism, which is the very blood and marrow of modern Mexican political thinking, will almost surely recede from the hate-the-foreigner excesses it has, at times, fallen into. It is as if, like an individual, the country were coming of age acquiring the self-confidence of true strength and so throwing away the belligerence of defensiveness and inferiority swagger that accompanied weaker and more frightened years. Intelligence will have true leeway, as well as the sincere devotion to country which is in the makeup of all Mexicans today, whatever their outlook or activities.

It is not, of course, going to be an age of miracles nor perhaps a Golden Era in any respect, except one: the country's men of stature, in morals as well as in brains, will carry the principal responsibility and have a decisive voice.

guajuato...

(Continued from page 16)

by its Spanish settlers who were mostly gay Andalusians—that of openness, of genuinely cordial hospitality. There are no high walls of stone or heavy, studded doors shutting out neighbors, visitors, or the merely curious. Walking up and down its twisting streets in the evenings, passersby may look into softly lighted homes

through open doorways and windows, and thus the evocative, poetic and indeed almost other-world atmosphere of the city is enhanced.

So perfectly reminiscent of Spanish cities, like Toledo, Seville and Córdoba, are Guanajuato's narrow streets (over which quaint bridges vault), its grilled windows and wrought iron balconies, and its many fountained plazas, that parts of the city have been used for actual theater sets during the dry

season, in the presentation of short plays by Miguel Cervantes Saavedra, written in Spain's "Golden Age." Called "Entremeses," (hors d'oeuvres or appetizers), these classics, popular in 16th century Spain, are usually enacted in the Plazuela of San Roque. Another setting is the patio of an old hotel, Posada San Antonio, at Calle Alonso 4, where three one-act plays by Alejandro Casona were recently presented. This theatrical pioneering, initiated by the University of Guanajuato, has now become an immensely popular feature of life in the city and a tourist mecca in season.

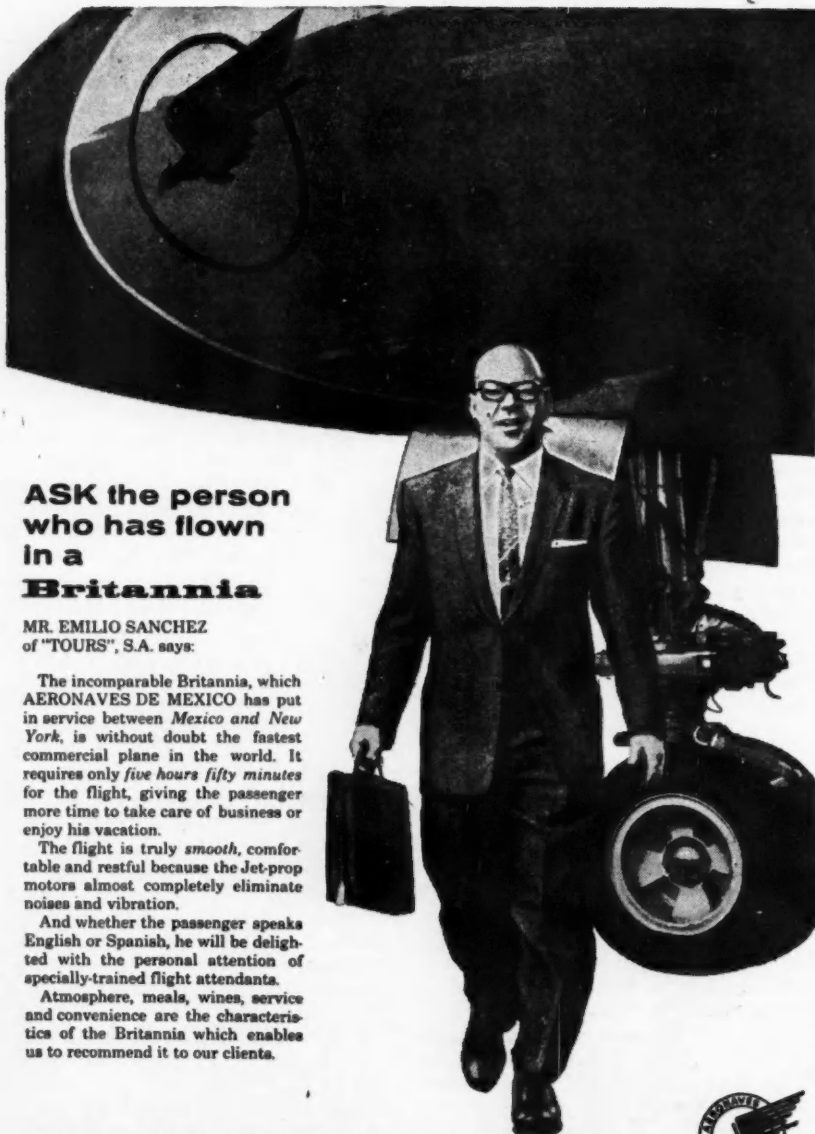
Traffic on all streets is, of course, one way for vehicles. Most streets are just wide enough to allow a bus to pass without running over pedestrian toes only an inch away from its wheels. To savor the various picturesque enchantments that Guanajuato holds, a visitor should begin at the city's entrance, at the Parque del Cantador and walk up its winding length, though perhaps not all in one day.

Leaving the circular, white-fenced Singer's Park, there is the Hidalgo Market where pottery dishes of an unusual yellow-brown are sold. Another market nearby sprawls around a graceful, font-like fountain near the Plazuela of San Roque.

Across the main street (Juárez) from the first market and up a sharp incline, is Guanajuato's famous historical monument, the Alhóndiga de Granaditas, the fortress where, in 1810, 247 Spaniards gathered in a last stand against Father Hidalgo and his independence insurgents. Here, the heroic miner, Juan Martínez, called El Pipila, crawled to the door of the fort with only a flat rock shielding him from shots and missiles above, and set fire to it. A statue to his memory overlooks the city and the Alhóndiga today houses a new public museum of archeology and art.

The birthplace of Diego Rivera is near the Alhóndiga at Calle Pocitos 47. An oval plaque outside designates the house which, incidentally, is for sale. A few doors from Rivera's birthplace, on the same street, is one of the oldest houses in Guanajuato. Built in 1692, it was once the home of the Marqueses de San Juan de Rayas. The simple house contains a private chapel of ornate churrigueresque carving.

Back on the curving main street, the Plaza de la Paz widens the thorough-



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Transportation... Turismo (seven-passenger sedan) or Greyhound-type bus both leave from terminal at Calle Buenavista 4, Mexico City, 8 A.M. daily.

Fares... Turismo, \$31.65 pesos, one way. Bus \$27.50 pesos one way.

Distance... About 440 kilometers, or 265 miles. Turismo takes 7 hours, bus takes 8 hours.

Hotels... First Class: Hotel Orozco, Posada de la Presa, and Villa Guerne near Presa de la Olla at top of the hill. Posada de Santa Fe on Jardín de la Unión. Castillo de Santa Cecilia on road to Valenciana at entrance to Guanajuato.

Second Class: Casa Kloster, Casa Valtierra, and Posada San Antonio on Calle Alonso. Hotel Luna and Hotel Palacio on

Jardín de la Unión. Casa Smith (Okay Corral) on Plaza Doblado.

Motels... Motel de los Embajadores at Parque de los Embajadores. Also one in Marfil.

Suggestions — Round trip can easily be made over a weekend. If desired, a good place to break the trip is at Querétaro where there are good hotels and restaurants, as well as historical points. Take clothes for warm days and cool evenings; raincoats in summer months. Take your camera, there's lots to photograph. If driving, take a box lunch; only good restaurant (and rest stop) is Los Pingüinos in Celaya. If going by turismo or bus, only eating stop is at Atlacomulco, about 10 am for breakfast.

These listings are made for the benefit of our readers and are not ads. All ads are clearly indicated as such.

fare. Facing the Plaza are the state offices and La Parroquia Church, containing the famous Virgin of Guanajuato, buried for eight hundred years in a cave, in Santa Fe, Granada. The image was discovered in the 16th century and Charles V sent it to Guanajuato in 1557 in appreciation of the riches gained from its mines.

The new building of the University of Guanajuato, with its regal but heart-taxing stairway of almost fifty steps that rise to an incredibly vertical height, is left of the Plaza de la Paz.

The baroque Chapel of San Diego, dating from 1679, faces the Jardín (Park) de la Unión and next to it is the Juárez Theater, a superb example of Victorian-Edwardian decoration and architecture with much of its velvets and brocades still intact.

Most beautiful and appealing of all is the final park, at the top where the city ends, named for Florencio Antillón, one of Maximilian's officers. Two marble pillars mark its entrance and just above it is the Presa de la Olla, the main dam that catches and slows up the rivers of rainwater that would otherwise flood the city. This part of Guanajuato, with its houses of Proustian flavor and era, is considered now the most attractive residential section.

Life in Guanajuato is quiet and inexpensive, and, along with its quaintness and antiquity, there are movies, theater, opera and symphony, as well as a famous and lively university, to tempt the visitor to a long stay.

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Our own Directory

rebozos

A Mexican woman would almost as soon shed her skin as her *rebozo*. Those two yards of fringed cloth—whether silk, wool or cotton—are indispensable, and gringas, too, who once get the feel of this garment cleave to it for life.

In Mexico, the *rebozo* is a swaddling cradle for the baby and a covering for a sleeping child, a shawl for warmth, a cover against rain, a *mantilla* for church, and a handy protection over a basket of groceries against dust (or nosey neighbors). And as a decorative supplement to a dress, it is unsurpassed and can be worn in a multitude of drapings.

The *rebozo* became a "stole," an item of high fashion in the United States, around 1948. The possibilities in color and material, as well as ways of wearing, continue charmingly endless.

In Mexico City you find them at:

Casa Cervantes — Juárez 18.
Floris, S. A. — Génova 47.
La Boutique — Génova 71.
Lauri — Liverpool 140.
Lucy's — Lerma (across from Hotel M. Cristina).
National Museum of Popular Arts — Juárez 44.
Palacio de Hierro — Parque Durango.
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El Corral — Atenas 4, Colonia Juárez.

Bajo el Cielo de Jalisco — Obrero Mundial 714 A.

Don Cuco — Luz Savifón 1315, Colonia del Valle.

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El Centro Huasteco — north side of Plaza Loreto (back of the Zócalo). This special locale for lovers of Veracruz music is in an old house and is open to the public Saturdays from 9 pm only. Prof. Pedro Martínez is in charge. No food or drink available.

Hotel Vasco de Quiroga — Londres 15. Mexican folk dances and music every Friday at 9 pm.

Hotel de Cortés — Hidalgo 85 (back of Alameda Park), Mexican fiestas every Saturday night.

El Eco — Sullivan 43. Dances and music of the provinces every Saturday night.

Rancho del Artista — Av. Coyoacán 947. Sunday luncheons in typical Mexican atmosphere.

Flamenco:

Rincón de Goya — Toledo 4 (corner Paseo de la Reforma).

Gitanerías — Av. Oaxaca 15.

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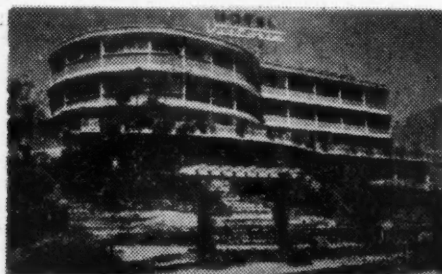
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peanuts at work

by Joan M. de López Bermúdez

"Maní, el manicero llegó"... which means as phrased in an old song... the peanut vendor has arrived. He will make a small part of any busy street his shop, and there seated on the sidewalk will spread out a newspaper to accommodate his wares piled in pyramids of *veintes* (amount purchased for 20 centavos).

This salesman undoubtedly had a pre-conquest ancestor conducting business in exactly the same way because, although Brazil is considered the birthplace of the peanut, records show that the *cacahuete*, as it is called in Mexico, has an equally long residence here.

High in protein, carbohydrates and fats the peanut and its plant have a multitude of uses and by-products. In the kitchen its munching qualities are well known, but it still has unexplored possibilities and is an agreeable subject for experimentation. The following recipes and ideas might stir the imagination.

celery and peanut butter soup

Take a large bunch of cleaned and sliced celery including a few leaves, and

simmer it gently together with a chopped medium-sized onion in 3 cups of chicken stock. When softened, rub through a sieve. Reserve stock. Now melt 5 tblsp. peanut butter with the necessary cold water... add to hot mixture, cook only a few minutes, serve with chopped egg yolks, finely minced chives, or even a few peanuts. Peanut butter simply spread on celery makes a happy combination, as a relish.

Still on the subject of soups, but this time cold, garnish a jellied chicken broth with curry-flavored sour cream, chopped chives, and ground roasted peanuts.

candy

A popular Mexican candy of varying styles and names is made like this: Heat 2 cups of brown sugar, and enough butter to bind it, in a saucepan or skillet until the sugar is melted and has a sauce-like quality; remove from the flame, and add a full cup of chopped peanuts; and then pour the mixture on a piece of wax paper or greased surface; anoint it with more butter so as to form it for cutting in squares.

more sweets

If you like peanut butter and jam, try making a pie crust with peanut butter instead of shortening, spread berry jam on the flattened dough and form a jelly roll.

biennial...

(Continued from page 17)

To live within these funds and also to be free completely of "vanitas vanitatum" social involvements, Goitia became a recluse, and then literally a hermit. His needs and temperament fell into a sort of second-century Christian mystic pattern, at the same time, however, as he led intellectually the highly sophisticated life, via books, of today.

His mud hut and barbed wire fence and savage dogs, and the deliberate poverty of his household, have aroused much curiosity and some cheap sensationalism in the writing about him. In reality it is a formula for living understandable to any artist who wants to be free to develop his powers and do his job, without the interruptions of the "normal" life. In addition, Goitia's deeply religious outlook reinforced his need for barren simplicity.

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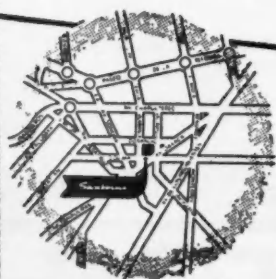
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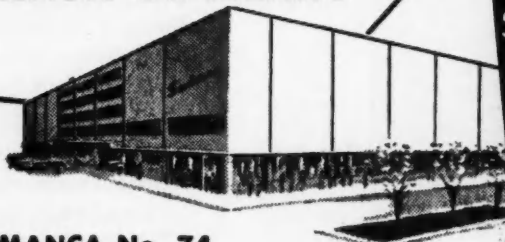
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